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11. SINO-SOVIET HOSTILITY: MOSCOW'S MOST PRESSING FOREIGN
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Presidential Briefing Topics

1. US CAPABILITY TO MONITOR SALT AGREEMENTS

The role of the intelligence community in verifying Soviet compliance with the ABM Treaty and Interim Agreement is a fine example of intelligence in a peace-keeping role. This briefing would give the President a good understanding of our monitoring capabilities, with emphasis on the record of SALT I monitoring and the possible problems associated with monitoring a SALT II agreement.

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4. CIVIL DEFENSE

There is considerable concern in the United States Government about the scope and intensity of the Soviet civil defense program and its potential for influencing the US-USSR strategic balance.

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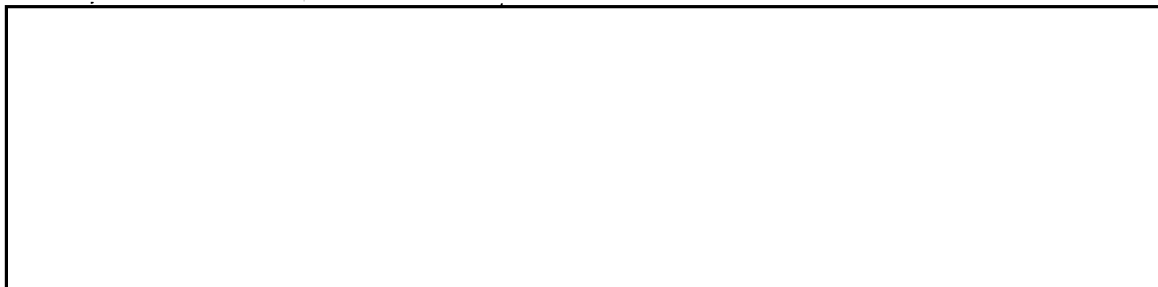
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This briefing would inform the President of our state of knowledge about Soviet civil defense and the positions taken by community members on its significance. It would inform him of the program being followed by the community to improve our knowledge of Soviet civil defense and our ability to assess its significance.

5. NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA--THE BALANCES

The two Koreas are preparing, each in their own way, for anticipated adjustments in the US role on the Korean peninsula. The decision to withdraw the US division from South Korea makes it imperative that the Administration have reliable assessments of the political military and economic balances between the two Koreas if the US decision is to be implemented with minimum damage to South Korea. Almost all information on North Korea comes from intelligence sources, thus making US understanding of the North Korean scene uniquely dependent upon intelligence community appraisals.



7. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The question of technology transfer from West to East and its impact on the economic and military capabilities of the USSR and the PRC is a priority concern of both the Congress and the Executive Branch. This general briefing on the subject would also emphasize the systems established by the US and allies to control strategic exports, including nuclear technology sales. The intelligence community, particularly CIA, plays a major role in providing an intelligence input into these deliberations.

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8. SOVIET AND CHINESE ILLEGAL ACQUISITION OF EMBARGOED WESTERN EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Both the Soviets and Chinese have continuing programs to illegally acquire equipment and technology embargoed by the US and COCOM. This briefing would describe these programs, highlighting the unique contribution made by clandestine reporting, supplemented by intercepted communications, to our knowledge of specific illegal transfers.

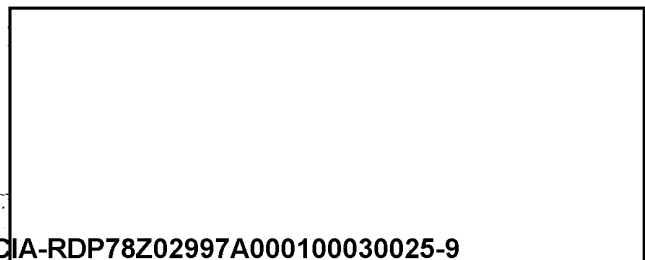
9. MBFR MONITORING

The types of personnel or equipment ceilings that might result from an MBFR agreement present an entirely new set of challenges to the intelligence community's monitoring capabilities. The President and his advisors need to be aware of this as they review US objectives and strategies for the negotiations, particularly as they may affect public and Congressional confidence in the outcome of the MBFR negotiations.



11. SINO-SOVIET HOSTILITY: MOSCOW'S MOST PRESSING FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEM

Moscow's impasse in relations with Peking has continued unabated for more than a decade. The Soviets perceive it as a major handicap in their dealings with the US and the West. This briefing would detail background on this dispute, the likelihood of any change of attitude on the part of Peking, and the effect of the dispute on US-PRC-USSR relationships.



12. EAST EUROPEAN DISSIDENCE: THE EAST GERMAN AND POLISH CASES

Ferment in Eastern Europe is a recurring problem which threatens Communist rule and Soviet control. Dissidence and unrest in East Germany and Poland have revived a host of problems for the USSR. The briefing will describe these conditions in detail with particular reference to the growing international concern about human rights.

13. EUROCOMMUNISM, ITALIAN STYLE

Eurocommunism characterizes the growth of Communist Party legitimacy and activism in the political life of Italy, France, Spain and Portugal. This briefing will describe the degree to which the four parties have points in common or have differences in approach. Particular emphasis will be given to the thorny question of their independence from Moscow. The Italian Party, as the "Eurocommunist" paradigm would receive special attention.

14. WESTERN EUROPE-US RELATIONS

European expectations of renewed US interest in European unity and of closer collaboration/consultation have been heightened by US policy statements and, particularly, by the Mondale trip. An understanding of Europe's most persistent problems and the sometimes contradictory European views, would be particularly useful in planning for the summit likely to take place in May. The briefing would cover developments in EC and NATO having an impact on European solidarity as well as domestic problems that affect European ability to cooperate with the US.

15. INTELLIGENCE ROLE IN COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN AND PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSION TREATIES

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the treaty governing the conduct of Peaceful Nuclear Explosion are now before the Congress for ratification. In addition the President has expressed interest in achieving a Comprehensive Test Ban. All of these treaties raise questions about the intelligence community's monitoring capabilities and their integration with on-site observation which would be the focus of this briefing.

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16. PRC-TAIWAN

Taiwan is a major issue affecting the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC). The US has a defense treaty with Taiwan; the PRC will not renounce force in the "liberation" of Taiwan. The briefing would focus on these issues and on the unique capabilities of the intelligence community for collecting information on Chinese military strengths and activities, particularly in the area of the Taiwan Straits.

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19. WARNING OF WAR IN EUROPE

The [] has raised concern about our ability to have adequate warning of a Warsaw Pact attack. A clear understanding of how the Soviets might choose to go to war in Europe and the attendant implications for warning of war is critical to current NATO efforts to optimize its deterrent posture. This proposed briefing on these questions will present the results of a recently scheduled NIE on this subject which will not be completed until late spring.

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